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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 : <b>C12Q 1/58, C07H 21/00 C07K 7/10, A61K 39/395, 49/02 G01N 33/574</b>	A1	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 94/02633</b> (43) International Publication Date: <b>3 February 1994 (03.02.94)</b>
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(22) International Filing Date: <b>20 July 1993 (20.07.93)</b>		(81) Designated States: CA, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).
(30) Priority data: 9215498.8 21 July 1992 (21.07.92) GB 9224386.4 20 November 1992 (20.11.92) GB 9226165.0 16 December 1992 (16.12.92) GB		(Published) <i>With international search report.</i>
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(54) Title: DIAGNOSTIC METHOD

(57) Abstract

There is marked over-expression of multiple spliced variants of the CD44 gene in tumour compared to counterpart normal tissue. This observation forms the basis of a method of diagnosing neoplasia by analysis of a sample of body tissue or body fluid or waste product. A new exon 6 of 129 bp has been located and sequenced, and is claimed as such and for use in the diagnostic method.

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DIAGNOSTIC METHOD

5

Background

The present invention is concerned with using expression of the CD44 gene or part of the CD44 gene to investigate neoplasia. Such investigation includes  
10 taking a tissue, body fluid or other sample from a patient to perform diagnosis, to give a prognosis or to evaluate therapy that is already being carried out. In particular, the invention provides a simple method for carrying out routine screening for neoplasia using  
15 body fluid samples or other samples which can be obtained non-invasively.

The usual way to diagnose a tumour at present is by looking at cells or thin slices of tissue down a microscope, a method which is often very effective but  
20 has some important limitations. With a small sample, diagnosis can be very difficult and often a large number of cells will not be available, or it is not desirable or possible to obtain a large sample from the patient. In as many as 50% of cases a reliable  
25 diagnosis cannot be given; it may be that there is no positive evidence of carcinoma but also no certainty that the patient is actually free from carcinoma. More invasive investigation is then required to establish a diagnosis.

30 Judgment of prognosis also relies on the appearance of cells when viewed under a microscope. Generally, the more bizarre-looking the cells in a primary tumour, the more likely they are to metastasise later on but the correlation is by no  
35 means absolute. It would clearly be an advantage to be able to predict more accurately whether or not

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metastasis is likely to occur in order to judge what will be the most effective treatment.

The human CD44 gene codes for a family of variably glycosylated cell surface proteins of 5 different sizes, the numerous functions of which are not yet fully established, but which share epitopes recognised by the CD44 monoclonal antibody (mAb). It is known to consist of a standard portion which is expressed in haemopoietic cells and many other cell 10 types and into which the products of additional exons may be spliced in various combinations to produce different proteins. This is a well recognised mechanism in eukaryotes for producing several often functionally unrelated proteins from the same gene, and 15 is known as alternative splicing.

Two common CD44 isoforms have so far been purified and characterised (Stamenkovic *et al.* 1989), namely i) a 90kD form consisting of a central 37kD core which is heavily glycosylated and ii) a 180kD 20 form which has 135 extra amino acids inserted into the proximal extra-membrane domain and is even more heavily glycosylated. Immuno-cytochemical and immuno-precipitation studies have shown that both are widely distributed in many different cells and tissues. The 25 former is known as the haemopoietic or standard form which is present on circulating leukocytes, bone marrow cells and numerous other cell types. The other, known as the epithelial variant, is detectable on several epithelial cell types. Both are believed to function 30 as receptors mediating homotypic and heterotypic adhesive interactions, attaching cells to each other or to adjacent extracellular scaffolding.

Some time ago, some of the CD44 epitopes recognised by the mAb Hermes-3 were identified as 35 constituting the peripheral lymph node receptor enabling circulating lymphocytes to recognise and

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traffic through peripheral lymph nodes. Further mAbs to this antigen later became available and Stamenkovic *et al.* (1989) used one of them to clone a cDNA sequence coding for the standard form of the molecule 5 from an expression library in COS cells. They additionally found, by Northern blotting, that this gene was expressed not only by lymphoid cells, but also by a variety of carcinoma cell lines and a representative sample of solid carcinomas, amongst 10 which two colonic carcinomas appeared to express more than normal colonic epithelium.

Birch and colleagues (1991) reported that melanoma cell clones which strongly expressed the 80-90kD form of the CD44 antigen, recognised by the 15 Hermes-3 antibody, were substantially more metastatic in nude mice than clones which expressed it weakly. Sy *et al.* (1991) described a moderate increase in metastatic capability of human lymphoma cells in nude mice, after the cells were transfected with the 20 standard CD44 gene, but not after transfection with a construct coding for the epithelial variant. Gunthert *et al.* (1991) obtained results indicating that a variant form of the lymphocyte homing receptor, recognised by a new antibody raised to the rat CD44 25 antigen, is required for metastatic behaviour of rat pancreatic adenocarcinoma cells. Using this antibody they cloned a cDNA sequence corresponding to the variant form of CD44 and found that it contained previously unidentified exons. Transfection of a non- 30 metastatic clone from the same cell line with a construct designed to over-express this cDNA sequence unique to the metastatic counterpart, appeared to induce metastatic behaviour (Gunthert *et al.*, 1991).

In view of these findings it became of 35 interest to know whether other cultured metastatic and non-metastatic human tumour cell lines, of various

histogenetic origins, expressed CD44 products differentially. The expression of genes in cells or tissues can be studied most efficiently and sensitively by making cDNA from cellular messenger RNA and 5 amplifying regions of interest with the polymerase chain reaction, using specific oligonucleotide primers chosen to anneal preferentially to portions of the cDNA corresponding to the gene products. However, subsequent work by Hofmann *et al.* (1991) and the 10 present applicants using this approach provided results which showed that CD44 expression did not regularly and reliably correlate with the metastatic capability or even tumour forming ability of these cultured cell lines in nude mice. At about this time, three separate 15 groups (Hofmann *et al.*, 1991, Stamenkovic *et al.*, 1991 and Jackson *et al.*, 1992) published sequence data on further splice variants they had found being expressed by this gene in various human cell lines.

20 **The Invention.**

The present invention results from a surprising discovery resulting from studies examining the expression of various parts of the CD44 gene in fresh tissue and body fluid samples from patients with 25 tumours of the breast and colon and from their metastases. The results indicate sharp and clear differences in CD44 expression between tissues from i) metastatic (malignant) tumours, ii) non-metastatic locally invasive tumours and benign tumours 30 and iii) normal tissue. The distinction between groups i) and ii) is important for judgment of therapy and that between groups ii) and iii) is important for early diagnosis and screening.

The invention therefore provides in one 35 aspect a method of diagnosis of neoplasia, which method comprises analysing the expression of the CD44 gene in

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a sample.

- In a particular embodiment, the invention provides a method of assaying a sample for products of the CD44 gene or part thereof which method comprises
- 5 making cDNA from messenger RNA (mRNA) in the sample, amplifying portions of the complementary DNA (cDNA) corresponding to the CD44 gene or part thereof and detecting the amplified cDNA, characterised in that the amplified cDNA is used in diagnosis of neoplasia.
- 10 The diagnosis of neoplasia may refer to the initial detection of neoplastic tissue or it may be the step of distinguishing between metastatic and non-metastatic tumours. References to the term "diagnosis" as used herein are to be understood accordingly.
- 15 The method is particularly applicable to the diagnosis of solid tumours particularly malignant tumours e.g. carcinomas. The sample on which the assay is performed is preferably of body tissue or body fluid; and not of cells cultured in vitro. The sample
- 20 may be a small piece of tissue or a fine needle aspirate (FNA) of cells from a solid tumour. Alternatively, it may be a sample of blood or urine or another body fluid, a cervical scraping or a non-invasively obtained sample such as sputum, urine or
- 25 stool.

- The cDNA may be detected by use of one or more labelled specific oligonucleotide probes, the probes being chosen so as to be capable of annealing to part of the amplified cDNA sequence.
- 30 Alternatively, labelled oligonucleotide primers and/or labelled mononucleotides could be used. There are a number of suitable detectable labels which can be employed, including radiolabels.

Reference is directed to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figures 1 to 5 are autoradiographs showing

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the results of various experiments reported below,

Figure 6 is a map of the CD44 gene showing exons, probes and primers. The numbering of the exons corresponds to that used by G. R. Scratton *et al.*

5 1992),

Figure 7 is the nucleic acid sequence of Exon 6 (shown in Figure 6), the corresponding amino acid sequence being also shown, and

10 Figure 8 is a set of autoradiographs showing the results of another experiment.

Figure 6 is a map of the CD44 gene showing exons 6 to 14. The basic or standard protein can theoretically be modified by the insertion of transcripts from any, some, or all of these 9 extra 15 exons. Exon 6 was unknown at the priority date of this patent application, and constitutes a further aspect of the invention. Exon 6 is over-expressed in tumours but not in normal tissues, and is located in the vicinity of exons 7 to 9. The sequence of exon 6 is given in 20 Figure 7. It contains 129 base pairs and is flanked on the 5'-side by the standard CD44 sequence, and on the 3'-side usually by exon 7.

In contrast to Exons 9 to 11, the products of Exon 6 (the newly-sequenced Exon) are only barely 25 detectable in samples of normal tissues. This suggests that Exon 6 will be of particular value in the diagnosis of neoplasia.

In another aspect, this invention provides as new compounds, the nucleic acid sequence of Exon 6 as 30 shown in Figure 7, characteristic fragments thereof, sequences which are degenerated and/or represent allele variations, the homologous nucleic acid sequences, and probes, primers and other reagents capable of hybridising with the sequences or homologues. These 35 compounds and reagents will all be useful in the method described above.

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Further aspects of this invention include:

- The peptide sequence, corresponding to Exon 6 and shown in Figure 7, its allele variations and secondary modifications thereof, like phosphorylation and glycosylation products, and characteristic fragments thereof, for example those fragments which constitute epitopes when the polypeptide is folded in vivo.
- 5 - Antibodies to the peptide sequence, its allele variations and secondary modifications thereof, like phosphorylation and glycosylation products and the characteristic fragments thereof. Such antibodies may be labelled, for example with a radionuclide or with a tumouricidal compound.
- 10 - Use of a labelled antibody for in vitro diagnosis.
- Use of such a radiolabelled antibody for radioimaging or in vivo diagnosis.
- 15 - Use of the antibodies, optionally labelled with tumouricidal compounds or otherwise, in therapy.

20 The peptide sequence or fragment can be synthesised by standard techniques, e.g. using an automatic synthesiser. The antibodies can be made by administering the peptide in antigenic form to a 25 suitable host. Polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies may be prepared by standard techniques.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a method for the immunological diagnosis of neoplasia, characterised by determining over-expression of an exon 30 located in the vicinity of exons 7 to 9 of the CD44 gene. Preferably the exon has the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figure 7.

The chaotic over-expression of multiple spliced variants of the CD44 gene in tumours, implies 35 that a particular exon may or may not be over-expressed (or expressed at all) by a particular tissue sample.

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An immunoassay using an antibody to the peptide expressed by any single exon may therefore give misleading results. This invention therefore includes use, for the immunological diagnosis of neoplasia, of a mixture of antibodies to two or more, and preferably to all nine, of the CD44 exons.

Detailed Description

In one embodiment of the invention, the amplification of cDNA is carried out using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). For PCR, primers may be chosen using known sequence information for human CD44 cDNA. Primers may be used that amplify cDNA corresponding to any part of the CD44 gene that may be expressed. This may include the standard portion with or without the inserted exons, or it may be part or all of one or more of the exons only. In the latter case there would be less wastage of reagents and a better signal produced, and a probe for the standard sequence would not be used.

The invention is not limited to the use of straightforward PCR. A system of nested primers may be used for example. Other suitable amplification methods known in the field can also be applied.

In another method according to the invention, the amplified cDNA is separated by electrophoresis. Blotting and autoradiography may then be performed on the separated cDNA. Autoradiography involves probing electrophoresed amplified products, immobilised by blotting them on to a nylon membrane, with a radiolabelled specific oligonucleotide probe labelled with  $^{32}\text{P}$  or other suitable label, the probe being chosen so as to be capable of annealing to part of the amplified cDNA sequence. The detection step then involves exposure of the labelled, separated cDNA to X-ray film.

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In the examples which follow it was found that expression of the human CD44 gene was consistently and distinctively increased in various solid tumours relative to normal tissues. Malignant (i.e. already 5 metastatic) tumours differed from locally invasive and benign ones in the pattern and magnitude of changes seen. The study was performed on samples from 46 tumours of which 44 were locally invasive, or metastatic and 2 were benign. Analysis of CD44 10 expression was performed by using PCR to amplify cDNA made by reverse transcription of RNA extracted from fresh surgical biopsy samples. By choosing oligonucleotide primers which specifically anneal to certain portions of the CD44 gene, it is possible to 15 amplify portions of the gene which, from these results, are of diagnostic and prognostic interest.

The strong association found here, between altered CD44 expression and neoplasia, need not imply that any of the individual exons of the gene are 20 expressed only in neoplasia or in progression to metastatic malignancy. Evidence accrued in many laboratories in recent years (see Knudson 1985, Tarin 1992, Hayle et al 1992 for reviews) indicates that these pathological processes are probably the 25 consequences of disturbed regulation of genes coding for normal cellular activities such as cell proliferation and migration. Therefore it seems unlikely that any gene, or portion of a gene, has the sole function of programming neoplasia or metastasis.

30 The finding in the present study of transcripts from exon 10/11 in normal tissues, indicates that this exon is not exclusively concerned with metastatic activity, even though there is marked increase in the number and signal intensity of bands 35 hybridising with radiolabelled probe E4 in the PCR products from tumours capable of metastasis. Other

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supporting events are therefore believed to be required for CD44 exon 10/11 expression to result in metastatic behaviour. Nevertheless, the observation that transcripts from this exon were over-expressed in 5 samples from metastatic tumours promises to be a very useful indicator of prognosis.

It is not expected that further research will find that the natural (non-mutated) products of any individual exon will be uniquely present in tumour 10 cells and not in normal counterparts. Instead, it is likely that an abnormal pattern of gene activity consisting of over-expression and inappropriate combination of products of a gene, such as that reported here for the CD44 locus, could play a part in 15 malignancy. These changes may themselves be required for malignant conversion, or be the consequence of other genetic disturbances causing such a conversion. Even so, without resolving this issue, an observer using these techniques can obtain information relevant 20 to assigning a sample to neoplastic or non-neoplastic categories.

#### EXAMPLES

##### Method

25 Fresh tissue samples, 0.5 - 1 cm diameter, were obtained from surgical resection specimens removed at therapy of 34 patients with breast tumours and colon tumours. The samples were snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen within ten minutes of arrival in the 30 pathological specimen reception area and kept in liquid nitrogen until use. Portions of lymph node metastases and blood-borne metastases were also collected, if present, in the tissue resected for diagnosis. Normal breast tissue, normal colon mucosa, normal lymph node 35 adjacent to the tumour in the breast and normal liver were also collected from the surgically resected

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samples and from other samples removed for non-neoplastic conditions. Normal peripheral blood leukocytes were obtained from 10 volunteers and bone marrow from 3 volunteers. The histological features of 5 the tumours and their clinical stages were as described in Table 1.

Total cellular RNA extraction from tissue samples was performed according to the method described by Chomizynski and Sacchi (1987). Extraction from 10 fluid samples was by use of the Microfasttrack kit marketed by Invitrogen. cDNA synthesis and subsequent amplification by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed using the Superscript<sup>TM</sup> preamplification system (BRL Life Technologies Inc., Middlesex, UK) with 15 buffers and reagents supplied in this kit. In brief, this involves an initial step of first strand cDNA synthesis with reverse transcriptase, using sample RNA as the template and supplied nucleotide triphosphates. For subsequent PCR each sample was overlaid with oil 20 and heated at 94°C for 5 minutes to denature nucleic acid; 30 cycles of PCR were then conducted with the following cycle parameters: 94°C for 1 m, 55°C for 1m, 72°C for 2 m. Negative controls in which there was no template cDNA in the reaction mix, were routinely run 25 with each batch. The primers and probe sequences we devised, using information from the published sequence for human CD44 cDNA (Hofmann et al, 1991, Stamenkovic et al, 1991, Jackson et al, 1992) (Figure 6) were as follows:

30

P1 = 5'GACACATATTGCTTCAATGCTTCAGC

P4 = 5'GATGCCAAGATGATGCCATTCTGGAAT

35 P1 is located with its origin 324bp upstream from the insertion site in the standard CD44 molecule (between nucleotides 782 and 783 in the sequence published by Stamenkovic et al, 1989) and P4 is 158bp

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downstream of this site. These primers produce a PCR fragment of 482bp if a sample expresses standard CD44 (so-called haemopoietic CD44), 878bp for the epithelial form of CD44 and several other bands, if a sample 5 contains alternatively spliced transcripts. 10 µl of each PCR product was electrophoresed in a 1.2% agarose gel and transferred to Hybond N<sup>+</sup> (Amersham UK, Little Chalfont, UK) nylon membranes for hybridisation with oligonucleotide probe E4 (=5' TGAGATTGGGTTGAAGAAATC-3'), 10 see Figure 6. Blotting and autoradiography were performed to improve sensitivity of detection and resolution. The probe was radiolabelled with  $\gamma^{32}\text{P}$ -ATP in the presence of polynucleotide kinase. After prehybridisation, hybridisation was performed in 10% 15 dextran, 6 x NET, 5 x Denhardt solution, 0.5% NP40 and 100 µg/ml salmon sperm DNA at 42°C overnight. The filter was then washed twice in 2 x SSC, 1 x SSC and 0.5% SSC with 0.1% SDS at 42°C sequentially for 15 minutes each. Filters were exposed to Kodak X-ray film 20 for 2-16 hours. After this, the filters were boiled in 0.5% SDS for stripping the probe and rehybridised with another radiolabelled probe, namely P2 (=5' CCTGAAGAAGATTGTACATCAGTCACAGAC) we designed to anneal to the standard portion of the CD44 (Figure 6). 25 The conditions used for hybridisation, washing and autoradiography were the same as above.

Calibration of the sensitivity of the method, for detection of small numbers of cells was performed as follows: total peripheral blood 30 leukocytes (PBL) were purified from 20ml whole blood by lysis of packed red blood cells by addition of ammonium chloride buffer (1ml packed cells to 50mls lysis buffer) and subsequent centrifugation 15 minutes later. The white cell pellet was divided into 4 35 tubes which were seeded respectively with 0µl, 1µl, 10µl and 100µl of a suspension of HT29 colon carcinoma

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cells (5000 cells per ml). Total RNA was then extracted and each tube yielded approximately 20 $\mu$ g. cDNA synthesis was performed, as described above on 4 $\mu$ g aliquots of the RNA obtained from each tube  
5 representing 0, 1, 10 and 100 tumour cells per aliquotted sample respectively. The PCR was performed on these samples and on positive (tumour cells only) and negative (no DNA) controls using primers D1 and D5 which were designed by us to anneal specifically to  
10 exons 7 and 14 in Figure 6. We know from previous studies that HT29 cells express both exons, and others, in a pattern easily distinguishable from PBL and chose the oligonucleotide primers D1 and D5 because we wished to increase sensitivity by  
15 shortening the segment to be amplified. It was also reasoned that use of these primers would circumvent the problem of using primers P1 and P4 for this specific purpose because the majority of these would be soaked up by annealing to the standard portion of  
20 the gene. PCR cycle parameters, blotting, probing and washing conditions were as described above. The oligonucleotide sequence used for probing was  $^{32}P$  labelled E4.

25 General Overview of Results

As the primers (P1 and P4) amplify across the splice product insertion site it is clear that the intervening part of the standard molecule will be amplified, in addition to any alternatively spliced  
30 variants which contain transcripts from the additional exon domains. Hence the total number of products which could conceivably be detected with a probe (e.g. P2) to the standard form considering all possible combinations of the sequences identified from this locus, is large.  
35 Using probe E4, 16 of these combinations, namely those containing E4 transcripts from exon 11, could

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potentially be visualised as bands of different molecular sizes resolved by electrophoresis. In practice the full range of possible combinations was not detected in these results, but several (up to 9) 5 alternative splice variants were seen in neoplastic tissues hybridised with each probe. Normal tissues from the breast, colon and lymph nodes did express some E4-containing transcripts (Figures 1 and 3), in addition to the standard molecule (Figures 2 and 4), 10 but peripheral blood leukocytes (Figure 5) and liver (Figure 4) detectably expressed only the latter with this combination of probes and primers. The details are presented below:

15

EXAMPLE 1

Breast Tissue Samples

The results obtained in the study of breast tissue samples are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. Metastatic tumour deposits and their corresponding 20 primary tumours from all cases over-expressed several alternatively spliced products containing transcripts from exon 11 (Figure 1a). At least 8 separate bands were frequently seen together with a consistent doublet at 1500bp and 1650bp present in all tumours. Normal 25 breast tissue and normal lymph node produced two bands (1150bp and 860bp) with this probe. The doublet mentioned above was not seen in any normal sample.

The differences between the number, and size of the bands and the intensity of signal from the bound 30 probe, between tissues in normal and malignant categories, was obvious in all samples examined. For occasional samples it was necessary to expose the filter to the X-ray film for longer, to see the distinctive differences, but this finding was confirmed 35 in every case studied.

Samples from locally invasive tumours with no

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associated clinical evidence of metastasis and from the two fibroadenomas also over-expressed splice products containing transcripts from exon 10/11 relative to normal tissues, but the extent of this was easily  
5 distinguished from the results obtained with malignant tumours and their metastases. Distinction from the patterns seen in normal tissues was also easy (Figure 1b). However, a single sample gave a similar result to malignant tumours (lane 14) (see below). The two  
10 fibroadenomas showed band patterns that were similar to those from non-metastatic carcinomas and the sample from a case of cystic disease of the breast resembled the pattern for normal non-neoplastic breast tissue. This is the first instance of definitive diagnosis by  
15 this method. The piece of tissue was provided by the duty pathologist as being from a benign tumour, namely a fibroadenoma, on macroscopic appearance at initial inspection with the naked eye. It was then characterised as definitely non-neoplastic after PCR  
20 amplification of its cDNA, and subsequent microscopical examination of the tissue confirmed this.

To confirm that the differences seen with probe E4 are valid and not technical artifacts, the results obtained when the same filter was hybridised  
25 with probe P2 are shown in Figure 2. This shows that i) all tissues examined expressed the standard form of the gene, ii) other exon splice products, not containing transcripts from exon 10/11, were present in tumours and metastases and iii) that the differences  
30 described above are not due to unequal loading of tracks in the various panels and lanes on this composite filter, but resulted from alternative splicing. All conditions in this experiment were the same as those in hybridisation with E4, except the  
35 exposure time of the filter to X-ray film (10 hours exposure for Figure 1, versus 1.5 hours for Figure 3).

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EXAMPLE 2

Colon Samples

The findings in colon carcinoma were identical to those in breast carcinoma. Thus, in all 5 cases the colon carcinoma tissues showed increased number of more intensely labelled, larger molecular weight bands with probe E4 (Figure 3) than normal colonic mucosa and other normal tissues. As with breast carcinomas, hybridisation with probe P2 showed 10 no differences in the degree of expression of the standard form of the molecule (Figure 4).

EXAMPLE 3

Calibration of the Sensitivity of the Method

15 Examination of autoradiograms of PCR products of peripheral blood leukocytes seeded with known numbers of HT29 colon carcinoma cells showed the presence of additional bands characteristic of tumour cells, down to a level of 10 tumour cells in a sample 20 of  $10^7$  leukocytes. By fine-tuning the conditions of the assay it is considered possible to detect a single tumour cell in 10ml of blood.

In the series described above, all samples of 25 neoplastic tissue showed over-expression of alternatively spliced products of the CD44 gene and none of the samples from non-neoplastic tissue did so. Therefore, there was complete correspondence between normal or neoplastic origin of a sample and pattern of 30 CD44 expression. In one instance, a tumour removed from a patient (patient B16, lane 14 in Figure 1A) with no current clinical evidence of metastasis, was found to have a pattern of expression indicating metastatic capability. At present it is not possible to know 35 whether this is a false positive result, or a sign of imminent metastasis. This patient is currently under

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observation in the follow-up clinic.

EXAMPLE 4

- We have designed and synthesised  
5 oligonucleotide primers according to our current  
findings, as follows:-  
Primer P1 = 5'-GACACATATTGCTTCAATGCTTCAGC (458-484)  
Primer P2 = 5'-CCTGAAGAAGATTGTACATCAGTCACAGAC (488-518)  
Primer P3 = 5'-TGGATCACCGACAGCACAGAC (746-767)  
10 Primer P4 = 5'-GATGCCAAGATGATCAGCCATTCTGGAAT (912-941)  
for standard part (Stamenkovic 1989)  
Primer E1=5'-TTGATGAGCACTAGTGCTACAGCA  
Primer E2=5'-CATTGTGTTGTTGTGAAGATG  
Primer E3=5'-AGCCCAGAGGACAGTTCCTGG (534-554)  
15 Primer E4=5'-TGAGATTGGGTTGAAGAAATC (558-578)  
Primer E5=5'-TCCTGCTTGATGACCTCGTCCCAT (585-608)  
D1 : 5' GAC AGA CAC CTC AGT TTT TCT GGA (63-86)  
D5 : 5' TTC CTT CGT GTG TGG GTA ATG AGA (888-911)  
for the exons (Hofmann 1991). E1 and E2 are on exon 6.  
20 Fresh tissue samples 0.5-1 cm in diameter  
were obtained from surgical resection specimens or at  
autopsy. All samples used in this work were  
obtained from the residue of tissue remaining after  
diagnostic samples had been taken, and which would  
25 otherwise have been discarded. The samples were snap-  
frozen in liquid nitrogen within ten minutes of arrival  
at the pathological specimen reception area and kept  
frozen in nitrogen until use. cDNA was synthesised  
with viral reverse transcriptase using 5 µg of total  
30 cellular RNA as template, followed by PCR with  
Primer P1 and Primer P4. PCR amplification,  
electrophoresis and hybridisation were performed under  
standard conditions.  
When the PCR products were hybridised with  
35 radiolabelled E2 or E4, all samples from carcinomas  
over-expressed several splice variants, but the pattern

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of bands seen with each probe was different. Hence, the oligonucleotide probe for Exon 6 products is very effective in distinguishing neoplastic from non-neoplastic samples, but not significantly more 5 sensitive than E4, at least on samples from solid tissues, but is possibly useful for detecting organ of origin of a disseminating metastatic cell or an established metastasis. Subsequently, the same filters were stripped and hybridised with P2 probe to show that 10 all samples, including normal tissues, produced the standard portion of CD44. This confirmed that the differences observed between the results obtained with normal and tumour samples, probed with E2 and E4, were not due to unequal loading of PCR products. The 15 cumulative results are summarised in Table 3 which indicates that these changes are seen in a wide range of common cancers.

Table 3

20

	Type of Tissue	No. of Patients/ Volunteers	No. Showing Increased Splice Variants
25	<b>Neoplastic</b>		
	Breast Cancer	21	21
	Colon Cancer	13	13
	Bladder Cancer	6	6
	Stomach Cancer	1	1
	Thyroid Cancer	1	1
	Fibroadenoma	2	2
	Prostate Cancer	3	2
30	<b>Non-Neoplastic</b>	39	0
	Normal Breast	9	0
	Cystic Disease of Breast	1	0
	Normal Colon	9	0
	Crohn's Disease	1	0
	Ulcerative Colitis	1	0
	Appendicitis	1	0
35	Normal Bladder	4	0
	PBL	10	0
	Bone Marrow	3	0

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We have also examined some malignant tumours of bone muscle and observed a similar pattern, of marked over-expression of multiple spliced variants, in the osteosarcoma.

5

EXAMPLE 5

Cancer Diagnosis by PCR Assay of Clinically-Harvested Urine Samples

Approximately 50 ml naturally-voided urine  
10 were obtained from each person and transported to the laboratory as speedily as possible. Specimens from 90 patients were examined: 44 from patients with biopsy-proven bladder cancer, 46 from patients with non-neoplastic inflammation of the bladder (cystitis) and  
15 from normal volunteers. One ml of each urine sample was removed after thorough mixing and submitted for cytological examination. Another 1 ml of urine was checked by Fluorescein diacetate-ethidium bromide staining to assess the viability of cells in the sample. The remainder of the urine was centrifuged at  
20 2000rpm for 10 minutes and the cell pellet was kept at -70°C until use. mRNA extraction was performed with oligo dT cellulose tablets (invitrogen). cDNA was synthesised with AMV reverse transcriptase  
25 (Invitrogen). The completed cDNA solution was divided equally into two tubes, one being for PCR with E1 and E5, to amplify the particular cDNA transcript, which we have found to be of diagnostic value and the other for PCR with P1 and P4 to amplify the standard form of  
30 CD44, with or without all splice variants, as an internal control.

Thirty-five cycles PCR were then carried out. The cycle conditions were: 95°C 1 minute, 55°C 1 minute, 72°C 2 minutes. A 'hot start' procedure was  
35 adopted for all samples. Results are shown in Figure 8.

- 20 -

Equal volumes of PCR products were loaded in each lane of a 1.2% agarose gel and stained with ethidium bromide. If the cells in the urine were to be expressing all the Exons from Exon 6 to Exon 14, it was  
5 predicted that with the current PCR protocol, using primers E1 and E4, should produce a 735 bp band. There is no band in tracks containing cDNA from normal urine or that of patients with non-neoplastic cystitis (lanes 1-8) but a clear 735 band is seen in all urine samples  
10 from patients with bladder cancer (lanes 9-16) when PCR was performed with primer E1 and E5 (upper panel).

A 482 bp band representing the standard form of CD44 was obtained almost equally in all cases when PCR was performed with P1 and P4 (lower panels). This  
15 indicates that the diagnostically significant differences between urine from patients with bladder cancer and that from controls were not caused by unequal loading of the tracks but by alternative splicing of the CD44 gene. Lanes 1-4: normal urine.  
20 Lanes 5-8: cystitis urine. Lanes 9-16: from patients 1-8 with bladder cancer.

In the overall results this 735 bp band was completely absent in 7 of 7 normal and 9 of 9 cystitis-affected urine specimens; that is 0% false positive.  
25 Also 14 of 19 (74%) urine samples from patients with bladder cancer showed a positive result (i.e. 26% false negatives). In the false negative samples there was a shortage of viable cancer cells as indicated by fluorescein-d acetate ethidium bromide staining.

30

EXAMPLE 6

Stools from 12 patients were assayed by the techniques described herein. Of the samples from 9 patients with colorectal carcinoma, 5 gave positive  
35 results. Of the samples from 3 normal patients, all 3 gave negative results. These figures, obtained from

- 21 -

samples full of bacteria which were not subjected to any pretreatment, encourage the belief that a viable diagnostic assay could be developed without difficulty.

In the inventors' further experience of  
5 detecting tumour cells with this method, the following observations would be useful to others investigating its diagnostic potential. The major considerations to be aware of are that the reliability and reproducibility of the results depend critically on the  
10 quality of the mRNA obtained from the sample and upon the care with which the techniques are performed. The main requirement is to eliminate false negative results by ensuring that high quality mRNA is routinely obtained and by using internal standards in every  
15 reaction to monitor the PCR amplification step. False positives, providing they are not too frequent, are not a serious problem, because they can be recognised by replicate assays on the same or further samples and by reference to other clinical data.

20 The inventors have explored the procedures needed to ensure the routine RT-PCR detection of abnormal CD44 gene activity in small clinical samples containing tumour cells. If a tissue sample is divided into aliquots, half of which are frozen in liquid  
25 nitrogen immediately and the remainder of which are left at ambient temperature, one can show how the ability to detect CD44 splice variants declines with time and with mode of specimen handling. Fresh samples submitted to mRNA extraction within half an hour of  
30 excision give the most reliable results and there is a gradual decline in quality over the next few hours if the fresh tissue is left at ambient temperature. If the sample is first snap frozen, the results obtained when RNA is extracted immediately after thawing are  
35 satisfactory, but decline very rapidly, beginning within 15 minutes, the larger variant transcripts being

- 22 -

lost first and ultimately even the standard form. It is also found that if snap-frozen cell and tissue samples are stored at -70°C the results decline after 4 weeks, even if the mRNA is extracted immediately after 5 thawing. It would seem therefore that degradation of RNA by ribonucleases released from cells ruptured during freezing continues, even at this temperature, although at slower rates. Further, as one would expect, if the sample taken for RNA extraction is from 10 an area of necrosis or of fibrosis, one does not obtain the typical results seen with viable tumour tissue. Hence, care in sample selection and in specimen processing are both needed for generating reliable data.

15 Arising out of this, we prefer that a fresh sample should be held for not more than 24 hrs before being either frozen or treated to extract mRNA; and that a thawed sample should be held for not more than 2 hrs before being treated to extract mRNA.

20 The diagnosis method described herein can be performed in a single day, possibly in a few hours, and is capable of being automated. Use of the method has been demonstrated, on various tissue samples to detect a whole variety of cancers, and also on blood and urine 25 samples. We therefore offer it as a convenient practical method for cancer screening and diagnosis. In principle it could also have wide general applicability to cancer detection and prevention programmes and therefore have epidemiologic and public 30 health value. Proper application of its sensitivity, specificity and simplicity should add not only to initial cancer diagnosis but to evaluation of extent of disease in the body, to judgment of the efficacy of treatment and to early detection of tumour recurrences.

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FIGURE LEGENDS:

Notation: N = normal, T = primary tumour,  
M = metastasis.

5 Figure 1

Autoradiogram of PCR products from breast tissue samples probed with E4 (10 hours exposure of X-ray film to sample filter). Panel A: malignant primary breast carcinomas with their metastases.  
10 Tracks 1, 2 and 3: patient B1; tracks 4, 5 and 6: patient B2; tracks 7, 8 and 9: patient B3; tracks 10 and 11: patient B4; tracks 12 and 13: patient B5. It can be seen that compared to normal breast tissue, primary breast carcinomas and their metastatic deposits overexpress several splice-variants. Note the doublet (arrows) at 1500bp and 1650bp best seen in track 5. This is present in all tumours and metastases but is fogged in the other tracks by this time of exposure. It is not detectable in any normal samples even at much  
15 longer exposure times (23 hours). Panel B: Breast carcinomas with no clinical evidence of metastasis. Tracks 14-20 are from patients B15-B21. The tumours all overexpress several variants, but show less bands and the signal intensity is less, except track 16  
20 (patient B17) - see text. The 1500/1650bp doublet (arrow) is easily recognisable in tracks 15, 16 and 18 at this length of exposure and became detectable in all other tumour-containing tracks on longer exposure. The illustration, however, shows only the shorter exposure,  
25 to avoid fogging the tracks which have stronger signals. Panel C: Fibroadenomas (FA) and fibrocystic disease of the breast (Cyst). Tracks 21 and 22, containing the benign tumour samples (samples B22 and 23), express more than the non-neoplastic sample  
30 (fibrocystic disease) in track 23 (sample B24).

- 24 -

Figure 2

Autoradiogram of PCR products from breast tissue samples probed with probe P2 (1.5 hours exposure of X-ray film to sample filter). This result was obtained by reprobing the same filter as that used in Figure 1, after stripping off the previous probe. Here it can be seen that i) the differences observed in Figure 1 are not due to unequal loading of tracks, ii) that the expression of the standard form of the molecule is quantitatively greater than any of the variants, iii) the standard form is expressed in all tissues examined and iv) further variants which do not contain exon 3 transcripts, are also present and over-expressed in tumours. The 1500/1650bp doublet can be recognised in the tumours in panel A but needed longer exposure to be detectable in panels B and C.

Figure 3

Autoradiogram of PCR products from colon tissue samples probed with E4 (10 hours exposure of photographic film to sample filter). Tracks 1, 2 and 3: patient C1; tracks 4, 5 and 6: patient C2; tracks 7, 8 and 9: patient C3; tracks 10 and 11: patient C4; tracks 12 and 13: patient C5; track 14: normal liver sample. The picture shows the same features as described in the legend to Figure 1 and that the findings apply to carcinomas of the colon. The 1500/1650bp doublet (arrow) is easily recognisable in several tumour tracks (2 and 8-12) and the faint signal in the corresponding position in tracks 3, 5, 6 and 13 became stronger on longer exposure. However none appeared in this vicinity in tracks 1, 4, 7 or 14 (normal tissue).

- 25 -

Figure 4

Autoradiogram of PCR products from colon tissue samples probed with P2 (1.5 hours exposure of photographic film to sample filter). This confirms  
5 equal loading of the tracks and that other points, illustrated in Figure 2, apply to colon carcinomas. Note that normal liver expresses the standard form of CD44.

10 Figure 5

Autoradiogram of PCR products of normal peripheral blood leukocytes, PBL (from 3 different persons) and other normal tissues probed with E4 (panel A; 8 hours exposure to photographic film) and P2 (panel  
15 B; 5 hours exposure to photographic film). Track 6 contains PCR products from a breast cancer (patient B1) as a positive control. With this combination of primers and probes, leukocytes can be seen to express the standard form of the CD44 molecule, but no  
20 detectable splice variants. The samples in tracks 4 and 5 were from individuals with no clinical evidence of neoplasia, as follows: track 4, breast tissue obtained at autopsy from the body of a woman who died of bacterial endocarditis; track 5, colon resected for  
25 volvulus.

30

35

TABLE I

PATIENT	AGE	DISEASE	TUMOUR SIZE	METASTASIS	HISTOLOGY (GRADE)	CLINICAL STAGE
B1	56	Breast ca	2.5cm	Lymph node		
B2	53	Breast ca	3cm	Lymph node		
B3	65	Breast ca	3cm	Lymph node		
B4	54	Breast ca	5cm	Lymph node (10/10)	IDC (mucinous)[1]	
B5	59	Breast ca	5.5cm	Lymph node		
B6	59	Breast ca	3cm	Lymph node		
B7	61	Breast ca	4cm	Lymph node (17/17)	ILC/IDC	3
B8	38	Breast ca	3.5cm	Lymph node (1/5)	ILC	2
B9	65	Breast ca	1.8cm	Lymph node (5/6)	ILC	2
B10	61	Breast ca		Lymph node (10/13)	IDC [1]	2
B11	80	Breast ca	11cm	Lymph node		
B12	65	Breast ca	2.3cm	Lymph node		
B13	68	Breast ca	2.8cm	Lymph node (4/12)	IDC [3]	2
B14	47	Breast ca	7cm	Lymph node		
B15	38	Breast ca		None (0/7)	IDC	2
B16	62	Breast ca	3cm	None (0/4)	IDC [3]	1
B17	62	Breast ca	3cm	None (0/16)	IDC [2]	1
B18	63	Breast ca	3cm	None (0/6)	1	
B19	61	Breast ca	3cm	None	1	
B20	42	Breast ca	4cm	None	IDC	1
B21	65	Breast ca		Lymph node	IDC/ILC	
B22	54	Breast ca	6cm	None (0/4)	IDC	1
B23	49	Fibroadenoma	4cm	-	-	-
B24	47	Fibroadenoma	3cm	-	-	-
B25	29	Cystic disease		-	-	-
C1	72	Colon ca	5.0cm	Lymph node	Well diff. adeno	3 [C]

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PATIENT	AGE	DISEASE	TUMOUR SIZE	METASTASIS	HISTOLOGY (GRADE)	Clinical Stage
C2	65	Colon ca		Lymph node		
C3	65	Colon ca	6.5cm	Liver	Mod diff. adeno	4 [D]
C4	56	Colon ca	7.8cm	Lymph node (and liver)	Mod diff. adeno	4 [D]
C5	57	Colon ca	5cm	Lymph node	Mod diff. adeno	3 [C]
C6		Colon ca		None		
C7		Colon ca				
C8	75	Colon ca	6.5cm	Lymph node	Mod diff. adeno	3 [C]
C9	72	Colon ca	5.5cm	Lymph node	Mod diff. adeno	3 [C]
C10	76	Colon ca	4.5cm	None	Well diff. adeno	1 [B]
T1		Thyroid ca				

**Key:**

IDC: infiltrating ductal carcinoma  
 ILC: infiltrating lobular carcinoma  
 Well diff. adeno: Well differentiated adenocarcinoma  
 Mod diff. adeno: Moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma

Letters in square brackets in Clinical Stage column refer to Duke's staging scheme for colon carcinoma

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- 30 -

CLAIMS

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1. A method of diagnosis of neoplasia, which method comprises analysing expression of the CD44 gene in a sample.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the sample is assayed for products of the CD44 gene or part thereof by a method comprising making complementary DNA (cDNA) from messenger RNA (mRNA) in the sample, amplifying portions of the cDNA corresponding to the CD44 gene or part thereof and detecting the amplified cDNA.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the sample is from a tissue which may be a solid tumour or from the blood or other body fluid.
4. A method as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the sample is non-invasively obtained.
5. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein a labelled specific oligonucleotide primer or probe is used in detection of the cDNA.
6. A method as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 5, wherein the amplification is carried out using the polymerase chain reaction.
7. A method as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 6, wherein the amplified cDNA is separated by electrophoresis prior to detection.
8. A method as claimed in claim 7, wherein blotting and autoradiography are performed on the separated cDNA.
9. The exon of CD44 which is over-expressed in tumours but not in normal tissues and which is located in the vicinity of exons 7 to 9.

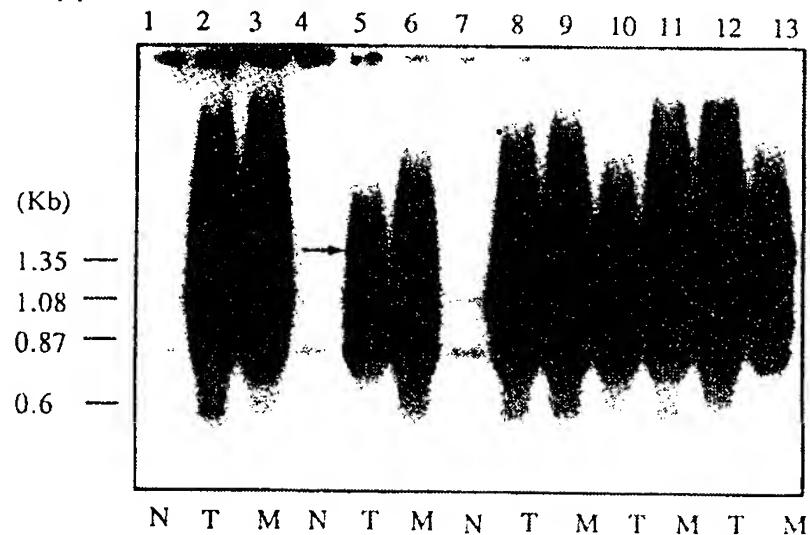
- 31 -

10. The exon of CD44 having the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figure 7, characteristic fragments thereof, sequences which are degenerated and/or represent allele variations, the homologous nucleic acid sequences, and probes, primers and other reagents capable of hybridising with the sequences or homologues.
- 5 11. Use of the compounds and reagents claimed in claim 9 or claim 10 in the method of any one of claims 10 1 to 8.
12. The peptide corresponding to the CD44 exon of claim 10 and whose sequence is shown in Figure 7, its allele variations and phosphorylation and glycosylation products, and characteristic fragments thereof.
- 15 13. Antibodies to the peptide, its allele variations, glycosylation products and characteristic fragments of claim 12, and fragments thereof.
14. Antibodies as claimed in claim 13 which are labelled.
- 20 15. Use of radiolabelled antibodies according to claim 14 for radioimaging or in vivo diagnosis.
16. Use of the antibodies according to claim 14, labelled with tumouricidal compounds, in therapy.
- 25 17. A method for the immunological diagnosis of neoplasia, characterised by determining over-expression of an exon located in the vicinity of exons 7 to 9 of the CD44 gene.
18. A method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the exon has the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figure 7.
- 30 19. A method as claimed in claim 17 or claim 18, wherein there is used a mixture of antibodies including an antibody to exon 6.
20. A method as claimed in claim 19, wherein the antibodies are selected from antibodies to exons 6 to 35 14.

1/6

FIG. 1

A



B

14 15 16 17 18 19 20

(Kb)

1.35

1.08

0.87

0.6

T T T T T T T

C

21 22 23

(Kb)

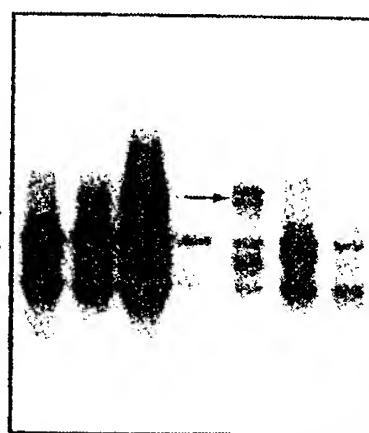
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1.08

0.87

0.6

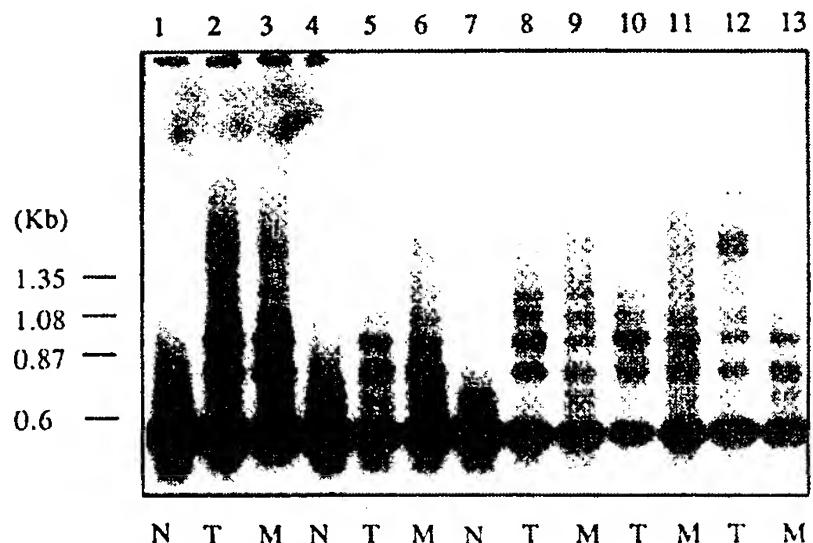
FA FA Cyst



2/6

FIG.2

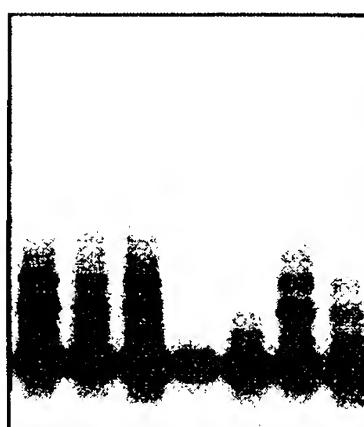
A



B

14 15 16 17 18 19 20

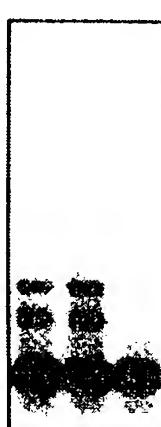
(Kb)

1.35  
1.08  
0.87  
0.6

C

21 22 23

(Kb)

1.35  
1.08  
0.87  
0.6

3/6

FIG. 3

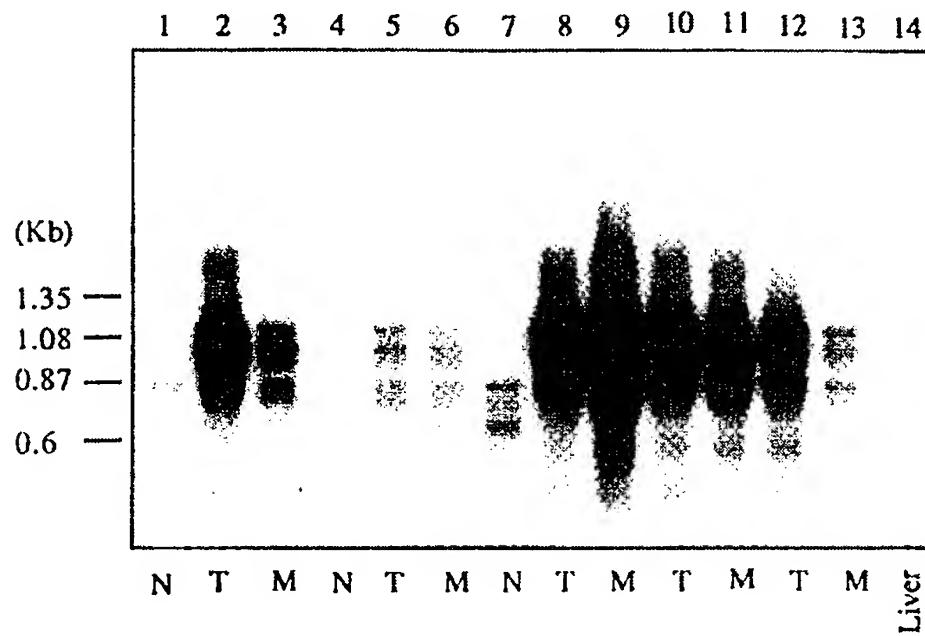
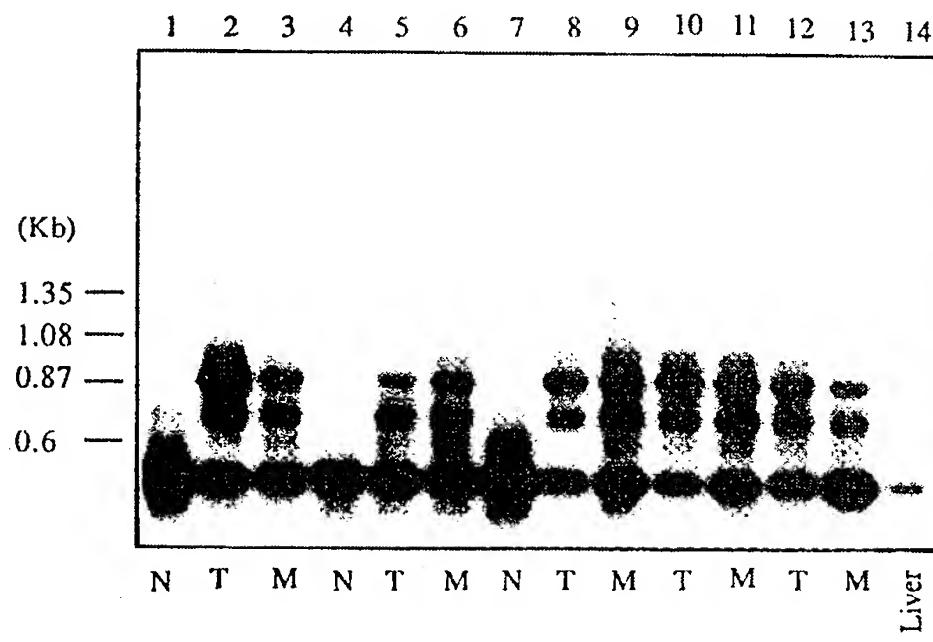
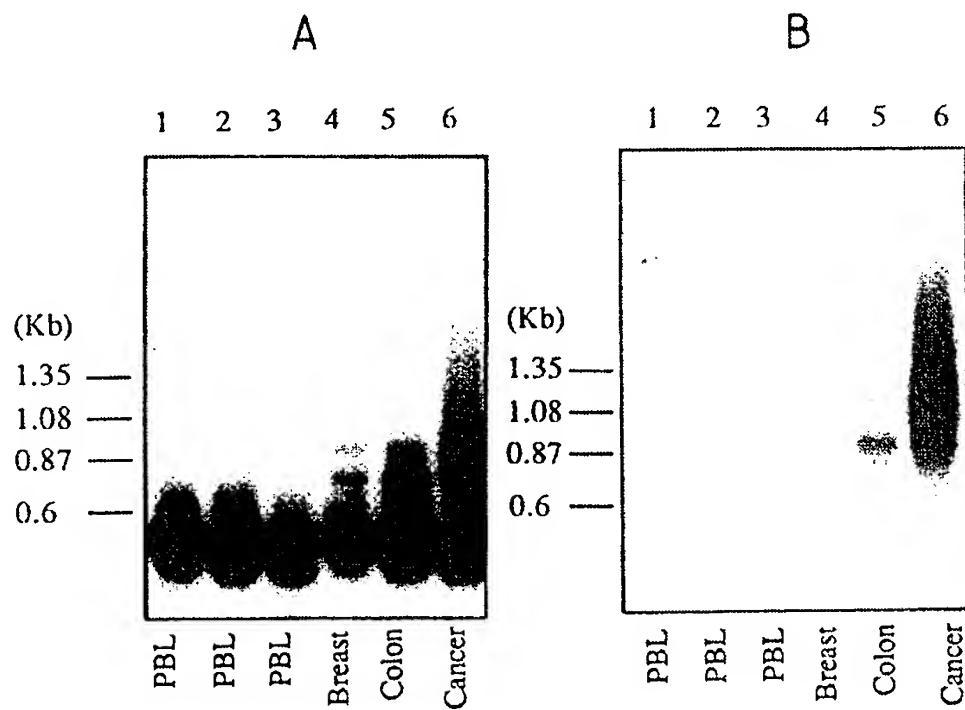
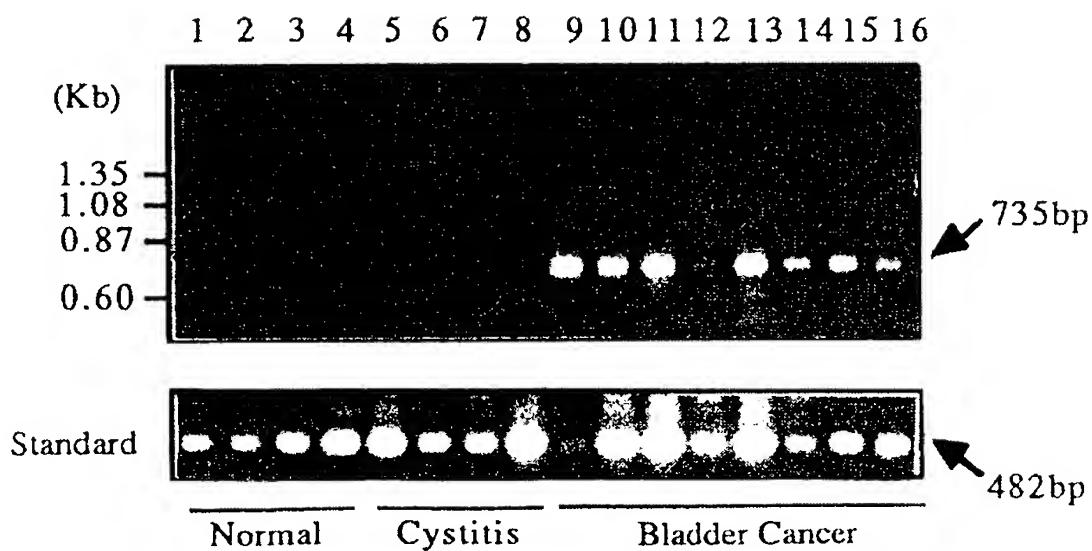


FIG. 4



*4/6*  
*FIG. 5*

*FIG. 8*

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MAP OF CD44 GENE SHOWING EXONS, PROBES AND PRIMERS

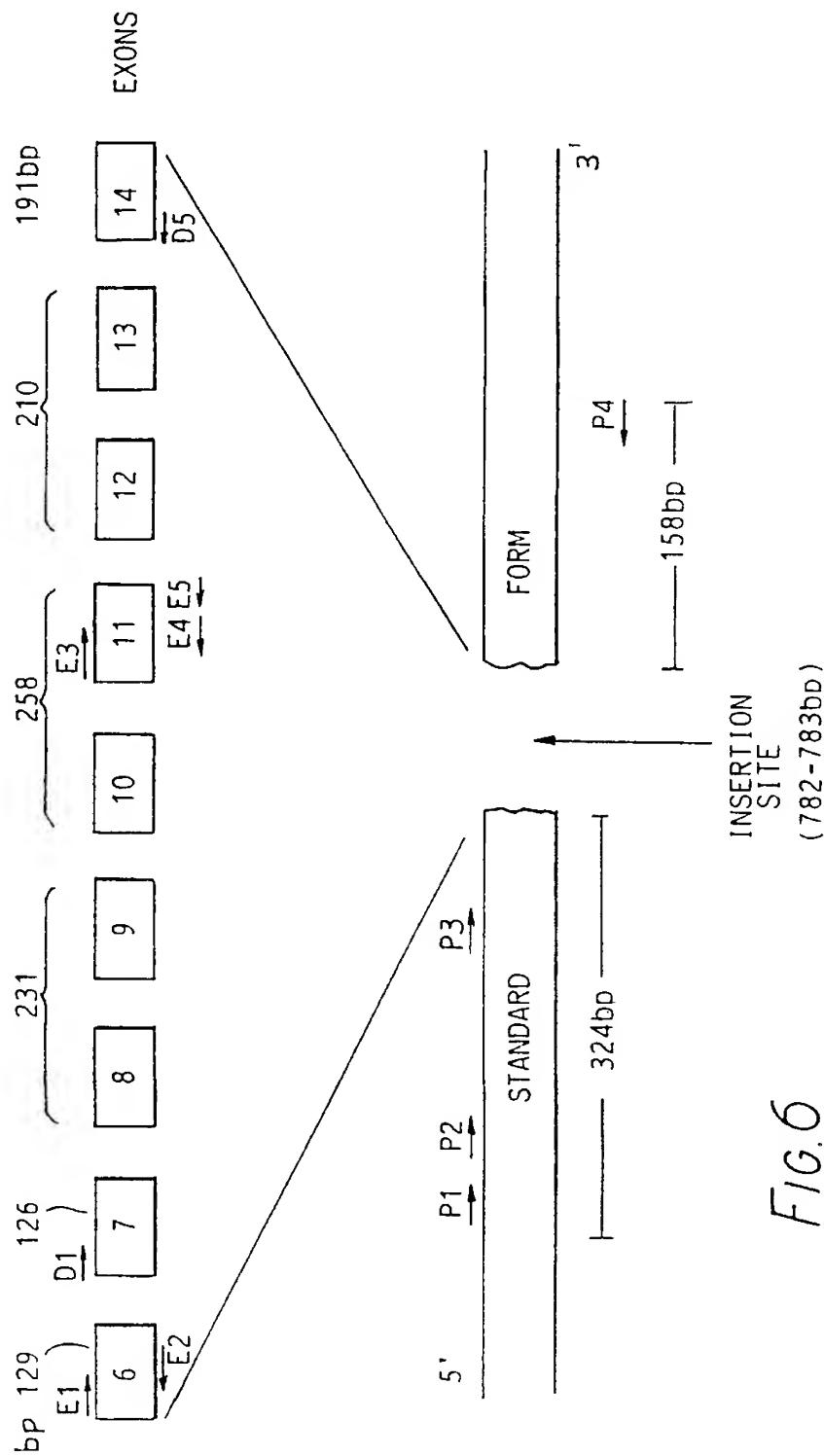


FIG. 6

6/6

STANDARD | New Exon (Exon 6)

GCTACCAC~~T~~TTGATGAGCACTAGTGCTACA  
T L M S T S A T

GCAACTGAGACAGCAACCAAGAGGCAAGAA  
A T E T A T K R Q E

ACCTGGGATTGGTTTCATGGTTGTTCTA  
T W D W F S W L F L

CCATCAGAGTCAAAGAACATCTTCACACA  
P S E S K N H L H I

ACAACACAAATGGCTGGTACG  
T T Q M A | Exon 7

FIG. 7

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 93/01520

## I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) \*

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC<sup>5</sup> C 12 Q 1/58, C 07 H 21/00, C 07 K 7/10, A 61 K 39/395,  
IPC: A 61 K 49/02, G 01 N 33/574

## II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched ?

Classification System	Classification Symbols
IPC <sup>5</sup>	C 12 Q, C 07 H, C 12 N, C 07 K, A 61 K, G 01 N

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation  
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched \*

## III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT\*

Category	Citation of Document, ** with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ***	Relevant to Claim No. **
A	WO, A2, 92/01 049 (THE GENERAL HOSPITAL CORPORATION) 23 January 1992 (23.01.92), page 10, line 24; page 11, line 10. --	9,10
P, A	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 118, no. 19, issued 1993, May 10 (Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.), G.R. SCREATION et al. "Genomic structure of DNA encoding the lymphocyte homing receptor CD44 reveals at least 12 alternatively spliced exons.", page 253, the abstract no. 184829m, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 1992, 89(24), 12160-4. --	9,10
P, A	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 118.	9,10

\* Special categories of cited documents: \*\*

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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- "P" document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"Z" document member of the same patent family

## IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search  
14 October 1993

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

17.11.93

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

SCHNASS e.h.

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
	<p>no. 13, issued 1993, March 29 (Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.), D.L. COOPER et al. "The complex CD44 transcriptional unit: alternative splicing of the three internal exons generates the epithelial form of CD44.", page 619, the abstract no. 122543e, Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 1992, 182(2), 569-78.</p> <p>--</p>	
P, A	<p>CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 117, no. 21, issued 1992, November 23 (Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.), M. HOFMANN et al. "CD44 splice variantes confer metastatic behavior in rats: homologous sequences are expressed in human tumor cell lines.", page 203, the abstract no. 206116k, Cancer Res. 1991, 51(19), 5292-7.</p> <p>--</p>	1,2
A	<p>CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 116, no. 23, issued 1992, June 08 (Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.), H.J. HARN et al. "The multi-specific cell adhesion molecule CD44 is represented in reticulocyte cDNA.", page 202, the abstract no. 229300j, Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 1991, 178(3), 1127-34.</p> <p>-----</p>	1-5, 8. 10

**ANHANG**

zum internationalen Recherchenbericht über die internationale Patentanmeldung Nr.

**ANNEX**

to the International Search Report to the International Patent Application No.

PCT/GB 93/01520 SAE 77497

In diesem Anhang sind die Mitglieder der Patentfamilien der im obengenannten internationalen Recherchenbericht angeführten Patentdokumente angegeben. Diese Angaben dienen nur zur Unter-richtung und erfolgen ohne Gewähr.

This Annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are given merely for the purpose of information.

**ANNEXE**

au rapport de recherche international relatif à la demande de brevet international n°

La présente annexe indique les membres de la famille de brevets relatifs aux documents de brevets cités dans le rapport de recherche international visé ci-dessus. Les renseignements fournis sont donnés à titre indicatif et n'engagent pas la responsabilité de l'Office.

Im Recherchenbericht angeführtes Patentdokument Patent document cited in search report Document de brevet cité dans le rapport de recherche	Datum der Veröffentlichung Publication date Date de publication	Mitglied(er) der Patentfamilie Patent family member(s) Membre(s) de la famille de brevets	Datum der Veröffentlichung Publication date Date de publication
WO 9201049		keine - none - rien	